THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 447. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our firm at Shanghai, and have authorized Mr. HENRY MURRAY to sign our name in China.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

26fe Hongkong, 1st February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOWRILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

25ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the* 31*st ultimo*. Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
5, Leadenhall Street, London.

tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable* in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone: or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Insurance Companies of Bremen.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

26fe Shanghai, 24th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

EX OVERLAND ROUTE,
GANS' FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALSO LANDING FROM "ANGLO SAXON."

A FINE assortment of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy Whips, Dressing Cases, Stereoscopes and Views for do., Velvet Sponge, Magic Lanterns, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and a variety of fancy goods.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

26fe Shanghai, 8th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling M'selle.
Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 3½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baleing Press made by Messrs. PEEL, WILLIAMS & PEEL Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also,

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls.2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,....................	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"..........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,.....................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,.............	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,................	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,......................	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE desirably situated Piece of Land, duly Registered in the British Consulate, known as Pootung Point, at which the Wong Poo and Woosung Rivers unite, and containing twenty *mow*, which can be increased, by bunding, fully twenty more; part has been raised three feet and is under cultivation, and with little expense the remainder could be completed. It has now 400 feet of River Frontage, which could be increased by bunding to 600. It is needless to point out the numberless advantages this spot possesses, either for a Dock, Coal, or Timber Yards, or any business requiring large space and water frontage, as just within the Point there, is at low water and close to the shore sufficient depth for large Vessels to anchor, and by running out a Jetty only a few feet, Ships could load and discharge along side of it. For further particulars, &c. apply to

FREDK. P. WEBB.

tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the* 1*st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation. The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
" Officers do.	" 1.5.0	"
" General Wards,....	" 1.0.0	"

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Tae-hing. 泰典

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French Boots and Shoes.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant Chandeliers of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners, Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room Lamps, at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by a young Man who is a good Penman, Book-keeper and Accountant, he also thoroughly understands the French language and is a good drafts-man.

Address Z. *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

CONCERT.

PROFESSOR SHONBRUN begs to inform the Foreign Residents and Visitors, at Shanghai, that his first CONCERT will take place on *Tuesday Evening next, the 22d inst.*; by the kind permission of the Dramatic corps at the Theatre Royal, on which occasion a Selection of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be performed by himself, and Amateurs who have kindly tendered their assistance.

o Shanghai, 18th February, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Dec. 25		Singapore, ...Feb. 1	
Bombay, ...Jan. 16		Hongkong, ...Feb. 14	
Calcutta, ...Jan. 22		New York, ...Dec. 11	
Galle, ...Jan. 25			

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 29 Oct. } Received per Post,—
Shanghai, 22 Oct. } *vid* Marseilles.. 14 Dec. *vid* Southampton not arrived Dec. 25th.

Hongkong, 15 Nov. } Received per Electric
Shanghai, 6 Nov. } Telegraph 23 Dec.

MAIL of 12th Jan. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 25th inst.,—Shanghai, 6th March.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 18th Feb., 1859.		*Ending 18th Feb., 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
12.—	44	31	45	37
13.—	42	32	45	41
14.—	47	43	46	39
15.—	48	33	47	32
16.—	51	32	41	33
17.—	50	34	50	38
18.—	44	29	49	34

To be continued weekly.

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LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6m/s., Bank Bills, 6s. 2*d.* *a* 6s. 2¼*d.* First class Credits, 6s. 3*d.* Document and other Bills, 6s. 3*d.* *a* 6s. 3½*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Drafts, 3 d/s., Rs 299 *a* 300. *On Bombay*, Rs. 297 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 15 d/s., 27½ *a* 28 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa	*New Patna* High Nos.	*New Patna* Low Nos.	*Old Patna*
Feb.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
12—	455 —	555 *a* 565	545 *a* 550	540 —
14—	455 —	555 *a* 565	545 *a* 550	540 —
15—	455 —	555 *a* 562	545 *a* 550	540 —
16—	455 —	555 *a* 562	545 *a* 550	535 *a* 440
17—	455 —	555 *a* 562	545 *a* 550	535 *a* 540
18—	460 —	565 *a* 575	550 *a* 560	540 *a* 545

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Mr. & Mrs. Coutts, Mrs. Laen. Messrs. Howard, Tatham, Lemann, Hamilton, How, Smith, Pestonjee, Sillar, and Piatti.

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PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ottawa*, February 11th,—Messrs. F. Clendon, E. Fenn, J. Teato, Hormasjee Cowasjee, Bomanjee Eduljee D. Pestonjee, Maitland, Turton, Lieut. R. Boulton, R.N., C. Milne, P. Everett, P. Naletta, Sillar, H. Hawkesworth, W. James, L. Hedges, Miss Turton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and daughter and J. King. From Singapore,—Messrs. C. W. Clelland, W. Howard, E. Jackson, G. Frazer, W. Elton, T. Jagur.

THE mail for Hongkong and Europe will leave to-morrow morning at day-light. The following mail leaves on Sunday morning the 6th of March, and will be due in London *viâ* Marseilles on the 28th of April, the day after the dispatch of the outward mail, the times of departure being altered, for 1859, to the 11th and 27th instead of the 9th and 25th, of each month, except one or two when it will be the 12th and 28th. By this new arrangement a day saved in the homeward passage of the next mail, would enable us to receive replies on the 15th of June, otherwise it will be a fortnight later, as it most likely will be.

The next mail from London *vid* Marseilles will leave on the 12th of January, and is calculated to arrive at Hongkong on the 25th instant and here on the 6th proximo. Last year it was dispatched from London on the 9th of January, and reached here per *Yang-tsze* on the 8th and *Lady Mary Wood* on the 10th March. By it, answers to our letters of 6th Nov. will be due.

A telegram with the latter date was received in London on the 23d December *vid* Trieste, the cable between Malta and Cagliari being damaged.

THE report that Hankow is occupied by rebels appears to gain credence.

WE are enabled to furnish our readers, in another column, with a list of new Consular appointments, under the treaties of Teen-tsin and Japan.

We cannot but compliment the home government on the excellent spirit in which those appointments appear to have been made. It is true that we do not learn to whom the Consulships on Formosa and Haenan have been given. But these posts are, from heat and general insalubrity, two of the least desirable of those at present being disposed of. And as regards the others, we do not observe, in the selection of the persons appointed to fill them, a single instance of political jobbery. So far as places in the East are concerned, the Derby Ministry seems resolved to strengthen itself, not by the purchase of corrupt parliamentary adherents, but by appealing to the sense of justice and public spirit of the country at large. Lord Stanley has, from the commencement of his administration, been acquiring for himself the character of a highly conscientious as well as able statesman by his appointments in connection with the government of India, manifesting, as they have done, an earnest care of the public interests only. In like manner, we now see his colleague, the Earl of Malmesbury, filling up the Consular posts in China and Japan with an exclusive regard to the united claims of seniority and qualifications, in particular to that most important qualification, a knowledge of the Chinese language.

We have, during the last year or two, been favored with frequent sneers at and anxious depreciations of what were called, —funnily, we suppose,—"many-years-in-the-country-and-speak-the-language-men." The object of these sneers and depreciations was evidently to spread the notion that a long residence among the Chinese together with a knowledge of their language and that more intimate acquaintance with their habits and institutions which, we may see, it is scarcely possible to acquire without a knowledge of their language,—that these circumstances invariably produced incompetence to deal effectually with these same Chinese. Such object of the few-months-in-the-country-and-*not*-speak-the-language-men has clearly not been attained in the case of the Earl of Malmesbury. His Lordship would appear to believe that those are best qualified to deal a thing who have studied it longest and know most about it. We are led to the conclusion that the Earl of Malmesbury, if unwell, would consult a gentleman who had long studied medicine and anatomy in preference to a travelling quack. A glance over the list will show our readers in China that it is precisely to the "many-years-in-the-country-men" and the "speak-the-language-men" that His Lordship has now entrusted the immediate care of those interests for the due protection of which he is himself responsible to the country.

THE private Steamer *Yang-tsze* on the 17th brought us the London mail of December 25th the Post Office packets per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Aden* were received on the following day.

The dates by this opportunity are,—London 25th December,—Bombay 16th, —Galle 25th January.—Singapore 1st, —Hongkong 14th instant.

The mail arrived at Hongkong on the 11th per *Ottawa*—a list of Passengers will be found in our first column.

The home papers do not note any particular event of political importance. The message of the President of the United States of America had been received in England; summaries and extracts occupy many columns of those journals. Judgement has been given in the Imperial Court of Paris on M. Montalembert's appeal from the decision of the lower court, which reduces the term of his imprisonment to three months instead of six, and frees him from the effects of the law, under which he was liable to be exiled after completing his punishment, but maintains the imposed fine of 3,000 francs; it is looked upon as a triumph. Reform meetings continued to be held in many parts of England; Mr. Bright, however, does not appear to have made much impression in favor of his theory. India politics, and changes consequent on the transfer of the Government from the Court of Directors to the British Crown, occupied attention.

Ireland continued to furnish cases of revolting crime for the assizes; and treasonable demonstrations had called forth the timely interposition of the Government to save the country from convulsions preparing for it by a band of agitators calling themselves the Phœnix Society. Fifteen of the members have been arrested and lodged in jail.

A new Company was being organized for laying another Atlantic Cable. The Suez Canal was still alive, in France particularly.

Albert Smith was attracting immense crowds to witness his entertainment,—"Mont Blanc to China," for which he appears to have collected ample material during his short stay at Hongkong.

The *Home News* says Mr. Horace Rumbold will be Secretary of Legation in China, Mr. William de Norman first paid attaché and Mr. H. St. Clair and Mr. G. Wyndham will be attached to the embassy and Mr. Wade Chinese Secretary.

We learn from another source the following appointments:—

R. Alcock, Consul General, Japan.

Consuls.—D. B. Robertson at Canton; W. H. Medhurst at Teng-chow; H. S. Parkes, at Shanghai; Thos. Taylor Meadows at New-chwang; M. C. Morrison at Foochow; W. R. Gingell at Amoy; F. Harvey at Ningpo; Geo. S. Morrison at Nagasaki: C. A. Sinclair at Chin-keang-foo; G. W. Caine at Swatow; and J. Markham, Vice-Consul at Shanghai.

The money market continued easy and transactions light, caused by the approach of the New Year. The Bank's minimum rate of discount remained at 2½ per cent, (not 3 as we erroneously quoted in our last notice of London rates.) In the market the terms were also 2½ for first class paper, and ⅛ to ¼ per cent higher for three months bills.

Indian Government bills on Calcutta and Madras 2*s.* 2*d.* On Bombay 2*s.* 2½*d.*

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on 20th December,—

For Hongkong, ...£117,342
Shanghai, ...£ 70,000

Bar Silver, 6s. 1½*d.*, per oz Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 6s. 1½*d.* *a* 6s. 1¾*d.* per oz.

Consols, 97 for account (January 11) for money *shut.*

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £19,148,097, being an increase.

The Produce Markets were dull, as usual at Christmas.

Silk, Tsatlee 17/6 *a* 22/, Taysaam 13/ *a* 19/.

Tea—Steady at previous rates.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

January 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Bradley, and J. Tait.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Hogg, Messrs. R. Francis, and Woodfall.

January 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. W. H. Elliott, Walkinshaw, and W. H. Luce.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Edwards, and Walker.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, *Mirage*, Dec. 17th, at Gravesend.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, *East Field*, Dec. 18th from Liverpool.

PASSED ANGER.—Jan. 2d, *Nicolay 1st*, from Shanghai to Cronstadt; 4th, *John Masterman*, from Shanghai to London; 7th, *Caucas Buck*, from Shanghai to New York; 8th, *Florence*, from Shanghai to Cowes; 9th, *Swordfish*, from Shanghai to New York.

THE North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held its regular Monthly Meeting at the Shanghai Library, on Tuesday evening last.

The Secretary laid on the table a paper by Robt. Swinhoe, Esq., of Amoy, corresponding member, on "New species of Birds found in Formosa." This paper will be of very great interest to ornithologists and was therefore handed over to the Council, for Publication in the Society's Journal.

A change was made in the Bye-laws of the Society, by which the Price at which the Journal shall be sold is fixed at One Mexican Dollar, instead of One Tael, with the proviso that the Council be empowered to alter this rate according to circumstances in the case of Copies disposed of by Agents out of China.

The President, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, then spoke of the Upper Branches of the Yang-tsze Kiang. Its length, he said, may be less than that of the Mississippi; and in breadth and depth, where it enters the sea, it may be less than the Amazon; but when we look to its numerous and extended branches, and to the many populous cities and towns accessible by it and its tributaries, we may well call the Yang-tsze, as the Chinese themselves call it, the Great River, the Long River, —it being in fact not only the Great River of China, but the greatest in all Asia, if not the greatest in all the world.

Its remotest branches, according to Chinese Maps—our best authority in this matter,—have their sources about longitude 87° E., in Koko Nor or on the frontiers of Eastern Tibet—high up in Central Asia, some five or six hundred miles to the westward of the sources of the Yellow River. These branches flow to the eastward and northward till they approach near to the Bayen Khara, a ridge of mountains, where their waters unite, and, for a considerable distance, run southeast and almost parallel with the Yellow River and separated from it by the Bayen Khara.

M. Huc, on his journey to Tibet, crossed the river in this part of its course, called the *Mourouï Oussou*, "Tortuous River;" and also, he says, *Polei-tchou*, "River of the Lord." On their maps, the Chinese imitate these foreign names and call the river *Muhlu-usu* and *Pulutsu*. On reaching the frontiers of Szechuen, it takes the name of *Kin-sha Ho*, or "River of Golden Sands," and forms the line of demarkation between China Proper and Tibet, and descends, in the province of Yunnan, to about the 22d degree of north latitude; thence, turning northward and eastward, it traverses the provinces of Szechuen, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Nganhwui and Kiangsu, to its embouchure about longitude 122° E.,—thus extending, from its sources to its mouth, thirty-five degrees of longitude or over 2,000 geographical miles, and in all its tortuous windings probably not much less than twice that distance. This fact, of its traversing seven of the eighteen provinces, leaving five on the south and six on the north, stretching from east to west in a broad deep river, may account for its having been called "the Girdle of China."

Of this Great River we have now,—say, from Gutzlaff to Woosung 50, to Chinkiang 127, to Nanking 37, to Wuhu 60 and to Hankau 350,—or in all 624 miles, more or less, under the process of careful survey.

And it is with reference to this important work, now in progress by H. B. M.'s Officers,—the speaker proceeded to say,—and in connection with the "journal to Hankau and back," that he wished to call attention to the magnitude of the river and the great interests connected with the navigation of its upper Branches. A large part, almost one half of the internal commerce of the eighteen provinces, he believed, was carried on by means of this one river and its tributaries. In Kiangsi, every one of the prefectural cities and a great majority of the lesser ones are accessible by natural water-courses, and all these rivers flow into the Poyang and thence into the Yang-tsze. So in the two provinces of Hunan and Kweichau, a large proportion of all the cities are accessible in like manner.

The Secretary then read the concluding portion of a "Journal to Hankow and back" which was commenced at the last meeting. This Paper gave a Minute account of the movements of Lord Elgin's Expeditionary Squadron—the various interruptions in the shape of rocks, sand banks, shoal water and rebels that were experienced,—with very interesting descriptions of the scenery and town and villages visited along the whole route.

At the conclusion of the reading a vote of thanks to the author was carried by acclamation, coupled with a request that he would leave the Paper with the Council of the Society with permission to make use of it in the Journal which they will publish.

The Paper on "Traces of Judaism in China" which was to have been read on this occasion was postponed, for want of time, until the next general meeting.

COMPLAINTS having been made on a recent occasion that the Letters forwarded from this to Hongkong on the 10th Jany. last by H. M. S. *Nimrod*, were not duly delivered in the day of her arrival the 15th ulto. in time to save the outward mail which left that afternoon; we are authorized to state, in answer to enquiries that have been made on the subject that, the *Nimrod* arrived at Hongkong at 8 A.M. and at once delivered her despatches on board the Flag ship: from whence all the letters for the mercantile community and others on shore were *immediately* sent to the Post Office. The blame therefore of their non-delivery rests with the officials of that establishment.

WE were premature in announcing the departure of Mr. Fortune by the last mail Steamer, that gentleman was unexpectedly detained, and will proceed by the *Formosa* to-morrow morning.

A most interesting paper headed, EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL OF A CRUIZE UP THE YANG-TSZE KEANG will be found in another column, the pressure of the mail prevented us from giving the whole of it. The remainder will appear in our next issue.

THEATRE ROYAL, SHANGHAI.

CONSTANT Playgoers as from childhood we have been, we have rarely, indeed never, "assisted" at a more agreeable evening than that of Wednesday, the 16th inst., which witnessed the opening of the new Theatre Royal at this place. The performances passed off with the utmost *éclat*, due more, however, in so far as the first piece was concerned, to the talent and exertions of the actors, than to any peculiar merit on the part of the author. The front of the House presented a most pleasing *coup d'œil*; the elegant dresses of the ladies, and the tasteful decorations of the Proscenium, being well brought out by the simplicity which characterized the remainder of the Theatre. The Act-Drop presented a very faithful (our travels in Italy enable us to state) representation of a most romantic spot on the banks of the Lago Maggiore. A very numerous audience was collected, and the presence of nearly all the Beauty and fashion (we allude to the eccentricities of masculine, as well as to the elegancies of feminine, costume) of Shanghai imparted to the front benches a very brilliant appearance, which was further enlivened by the smiling faces of two or three laughing little cherubs, whom we detected nestling under the maternal wing. The entertainments of the evening commenced with Thomas Morton's Comedy in two Acts "Sink or Swim;" a dull plagiarism upon our old favourite "Used Up." The plot is somewhat of the weakest, but what might have proved in less capable hands a tedious play, our Amateurs converted into a capital treat. Where all were good, it is difficult to particularize; but as, perhaps, our readers look for, at our hands some detailed criticism, we will venture a few remarks. Mr. Petrel's *Mr. Scamply* struck us as well-conceived—the swindling roué's cool impertinence, dashed at the same time by that sense of uneasiness entertained by all his class, was thoroughly portrayed. Mr. Phunago Brushwood afforded us, as usual, intense amusement; but as we shall have again to allude to the peculiar merits of this gentleman's performance, we will now pass on to Mr. Farren, whose assumption of this *nom de guerre*, our old acquaintance the London Comedian of that name has no cause to regret, since the part of *Lord Yawnly* was admirably sustained, and its various phases well-developed. The ennui and languor of the first Act were strongly contrasted with the spirit of the second, when his lordship had been inspired with the Promethean fire of Love; and no one who saw the lovely *Ellen* could wonder at his desire to graduate in the happy land of Matrimony. We would also remark that his lordship's taste in Footmen was unexceptionable—his aristocratic lackey was a much superior article to the more humble "John," who waited upon *Mr.* and *Mrs. Sterling*. Mr. Pickwick, who encountered in *Adam Sterling*, a difficult part, full of inconsistencies, displayed all the quaint humour of his immortal ancestor, and deserves high praise for his quiet and effective acting. We shall be glad to see this gentleman again in some part better adapted to his Dramatic talents. *Adam Sterling* seemed to us no better than a maudlin sentimentalist, ready to sink under the first blow of adversity, although all the while pretending to some of the noblest virtues of human nature. Of Mr. Grant's *Debit* we are glad to be able to speak highly—we have rarely witnessed a more touching picture of fidelity; whilst in Mr. Tintinnabulum we recognize a gentleman whose excellent voice, and thorough *aplomb* must ere long raise him to eminence on the stage. *Place aux Dames*. *Mrs. Sterling* was a character containing not a single point, and scarcely adapted to Miss Walters, whose *specialité* we conceive to be more particularly that styled in Theatrical parlance, the "Chamber-maids," and who, as *Mrs. Sterling*, did not upon all occasions evince that grave decorum which usually characterizes the British matron. Her daughter, the lovely *Ellen*, whose charms worked so wonderful a change in *Lord Yawnly*, appeared to us the impersonation of young ladyism; simple and confiding, though averse, as her heart throbbed with virgin impulse, to the endearing term of "Ellen Child," she seemed formed to be "some good man's bosom flower;" whilst faultlessly dressed, with an unexceptionable *tournure*, she looked calculated to adorn any station in society.

The Evening's performances concluded with the screaming farce of "Whitebait at Greenwich" —a thorough adelphi *morceau*. The plot is one of those half possible ones which are invented by only that prince of *farceurs*, J. M. Morton; and we can bestow no higher praise upon both author and actors, than to say that from the rising of the curtain to its fall, we laughed without a moment's intermission. But where shall we find words in which to express our admiration of Mrs. Nesbitt —that beautiful Nesbitt, who, blessed with an incomparable *modiste*, displayed so many feminine graces, such latent charms, as effectually to revive the enthusiasm of our younger days, and cause us to run round to the stage door, in the hope of once more beholding so fair a "genius of the lamps. Much did we envy the fortunate *Glimmer*, whose bold assurance, if it did not enable him to do more than *see* the Commander-in-chief, had at least gained him a most charming wife. Mr. Phunago Brushwood's *John Small* was a gem of low comedy, and afforded us as much pleasure as any thing of the kind that we have ever witnessed. Mr. Brushwood is an actor of the Keeley-Robsonian school, possessing a racy humour of his own, and we conceive that the Public are deeply indebted to him for his many amusing impersonations. In both *Mr. Stunty* and *John Small*, there were many little "bits of fun" which cannot fail to provoke a laugh whenever they may recur to memory. Mr. Pickwick's quiet and most natural style of acting was again manifested in *Mr. Benjamin Buzzard*—a very amusing part, of which the most was made. Miss Walters, whose excellence in such a line we have already said that we anticipated, displayed much appreciation of "servants as was," and "spoke back" to her "Missis" in true housemaid style; we do not wonder at *Mr. Buzzard's* having been caught by her saucy face and bright complexion.

We have endeavoured in the above to express the very great satisfaction with which we left the Theatre on Wednesday night, and we beg leave to most cordially congratulate the spirited and indefatigable management on the complete success which has crowned their exertions. We look forward with much anticipation of delight to the next performance, and ere we close, must not omit to acknowledge the presence of the Band of H. M. S. *Highflyer*, whose lively strains greatly contributed to the success of the evening.

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL OF A CRUIZE UP THE YANG-TSZE KEANG.

It was an hour of wavering expectation, as the British squadron steamed up the Yang-tsze and approached the far-famed forts of Nanking, about half-past 4 on the 20th November, 1858. Very few of those on board had been so far up before, and fewer still if any, had ever chanced to meet a Tae-ping Insurgent. Left to the imperfect reports which had already reached us regarding their past history, and the partial accounts circulated by the imperialists, we were thrown very much upon the resources of imagination to know what kind of reception we should receive at their hands. It was remembered that the representatives of the three treaty powers had visited them on former occasions, in the vessels of their respective nations, and had been fired at on their approach, while a verbal apology in each case had served to stay retributive consequences. Would the experiment be repeated on the present occasion?—was the question asked on all hands, but every reply resolved itself into the most unsatisfactory conjecture. Should the challenge be given however, the result was less doubtful. The decks were cleared for action and every man at his post. The problem was soon to be solved; our pioneer gun-boats *Dove* and *Lee* had taken the lead, and were past all but the last fort, when almost against it, a shot was seen to issue from the bank, and then another and another. Doubts were suggested as to its being a salute from the Imperial guns, when a fourth shot put an end to all lingering uncertainty, and shewed that those fired on previous occasions had been no mistakes as they pretended, but part of their policy which they had resolved to follow out so long as it could be done with impunity. They had however miscalculated on the present occasion. Orders were immediately given to engage, and a little sharp practise for half an hour ensued. The gunnery of the insurgents was very creditable, but the odds were fearfully unequal when placed in opposition to the modern appliances of European science. The havoc created by the British missiles in the destruction of houses, ramparts, and magazines was something alarming. The forts having been all silenced, and the evening shades approaching, a cessation of hostilities took place for the night, to be renewed next morning at an early hour; this appears to have been unexpected by the Tae-pings, who made little if any reply to the severe chastisement administered to them on the occasion. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost upon them in the future, for it was a most practical illustration of the old saw, that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Beyond Nanking nearly the whole of the river on both banks is in the possession of the rebels; excepting a station within 4 or 5 miles of the city where a number of imperial junks lie, at Hea San-shan on the east bank; but these are cut off from all communication with the imperial squadron lying on the North east of Nanking, except by a circuitous inland route. Some miles higher up on the opposite bank, we passed a rebel fort and camp with an imposing display of flags, in front of which lay the mutilated remains of some recently decapitated victims. Several small mud forts were observed at other places, with a gun here and there looking out from the embrasures, but scarcely a living being to be seen in the vicinity. About 4 P.M. we reached Tsae-shih ke, a remarkable limestone rock about half a mile in length, and some two or three hundred feet high, which bulges out into the river with a precipitous face. Immediately behind this, a town of the same name comes into view round the northern and southern angles of the rock. This town is now held by the insurgents, who have registered their right by two small forts at the water's edge, between that and the adjoining hill northward. As our steamers passed, one of the insurgent leaders on horseback with a small band of followers presented himself at the southern fort, and by his menaces and defiant gestures drew from the *Furious* a retort in the shape of a 68 pounder; the *Retribution* then joined in the sport, and by dint of some half dozen shots, the symmetrical appearance of the little forts was very materially damaged, and the band of heros were fain to flee for safety, if not for succour. On rounding the southern point of the hill, a camp was observed on a rising ground, which was the occasion of three or four more shots from the steamers, one from the *Retribution* especially notable, which reached the mark with amazing precision at a distance of 2,000 yards. A little beyond this, the river becomes shallow, and some difficulty occurred in the navigation, until the channel was found. A number of islands occur in this part of the river. Towards dusk we found ourselves in the neighbourhood of Tae-ping foo, where we anchored for the night, at the mouth of a branch stream leading up to that city. A communication was forwarded to the insurgents, who held that city, informing them what had taken place at Nanking, and stating the neutral character of our expedition. About 7 o'clock a man was bawling out on the west bank that he had a despatch he wished to deliver; on going ashore to receive it, we found two men, with an official communication from the Tae-ping commander at Tae-ping pass, that being the name now given to the city by the insurgents. The document was addressed to the foreign officers, and was reported to contain a request for the co-operation of the British forces against the imperialists. The messengers who stated that they belonged to the insurgents, said that their next fort up the river was at Se Leang-shan, 14 miles distant. Later in the evening we were hailed from the east bank, which occasioned a boat being again sent ashore from the *Retribution*, when we discovered by the light of their lanthorns, some six or eight people down by the water side, who had brought a present of a dozen fowls to conciliate the good-will of the formidable strangers who had anchored so near their abodes. In answer to inquiries they said they were poor people living in the neighbourhood, who had no connexion with the rebels; and that the nearest camp of the imperialists was at Hea San-shan, which we had already passed. They were given to understand the peaceful character of our expedition, and that no hostilities were contemplated. Their gift was accompanied with a long sheet of red calico and a yellow paper card inscribed "Humble salutation of the peasantry of Chin-water bank, in the district of Tang-too, and prefecture of Tae-ping." Next morning about 9 o'clock, we had scarcely got 10 miles ahead, when the *Retribution* touched a bank, which detained us there the remainder of the day. We observed indications of the rebel occupation on both sides of the river, at the two hills ahead, and on a large island we had just passed. In the afternoon a rebel procession was seen coming from the direction of Tae-ping, which extended for several miles along the road, and must have numbered some thousands with the usual variety of flags, square and triangular. Having gone ashore with Capt. Ward in his boat, we were met on the bank by two insurgents, evidently men of some standing among them, although they disclaimed all authority, and would own no other designation than that of brethren. These were two of the original party who had come up at the taking of Nanking. The elder of the two surnamed Le, a native of Macao, was well dressed in bright-coloured silks; the other was a Hoo-kwang man. They said they were believers in Christianity; that their numbers were 7 or 8 thousand in Tae-ping; and that a despatch would be communicated on the following day to our ships; also that we should not be fired at again from any of their forts along the river. Seeing the procession passing within a mile of us we proposed going across to meet them, which they wished to dissuade us from, and having already proceeded half way across the fields, they got very impatient, and were so urgent in their objections, that we thought it better not to persist. They informed us their people were going out in search of the imperialists. The fact of their speaking of a despatch would seem to imply they must have had some intelligence from Nanking. About 11 at night a deputation came off to the *Dove* with a present of fowls.

The squadron being under way about ½-past 10 on Tuesday morning, within an hour we were up at the two remarkable hills, East and West Leang-shan, known as the Gates, which are said to be principal strongholds of the rebels. Rising abruptly from the water, to the height of five or six hundred feet on the opposite sides of the river, fortifications and batteries occupy the faces from the base to the summit. A goodly number of the forces made their appearance as we passed close by the eastern hill, but there was no indication of any hostile movement. There is a small town at the base of each hill surrounded by ramparts, and the dazzling colours of the insurgent equipments gave an animated appearance to the scene. Immediately beyond these hills, several rebel batteries are found along the banks. About two in the afternoon we were up to the Woo-hoo forts, held by the insurgents, where the squadron anchored in order to communicate and ascertain their disposition towards us. Mr. Wade went ashore twice and had interviews with the Commander of the garrison, a Kwang-tung man named How. They made amicable professions, and offered to supply the steamers with provisions, while they might wish to remain. The bright and varied colours of the dresses worn by the assemblage, who had collected by the water side to witness the strange sight of the foreign steamers, presented a marked contrast to the general appearance of a Chinese crowd, where the dull indigo blue so greatly predominates. The steamers had been but a short time anchored, when boats filled with people were seen pushing off from the shore, the authority of some of the occupants being indicated by the peculiar red and yellow hoods they wore. Curiosity to see the vessels had got the better of every other feeling, but as they came alongside, a nearer view detracted considerably from the gay appearance they presented at a distance; and the dirt and slovenliness of their personal attire went far to counteract any more favorable impression which might have been produced. A communication was in the mean time being effected with the imperial squadron lying three miles above, the officer of which urged the expediency of moving twenty miles higher up, to the town of Kew-heen, where any vessel wishing to remain might obtain supplies in abundance. Next morning at an early hour, we took leave of Woo-hoo, and within an hour passed Loo-keang where lay some 8 or 9 imperial junks. A few miles further, beyond the village of San-shan, by the side of a creek on the south bank, a considerable body of the insurgents were seen coming over the hills in procession towards the river, with a most disproportionate number of large yellow triangular flags, who on reaching the plain, about a mile from the Yang-tsze, commenced a discharge of fire-arms, but whether any imperialists were in sight, or whether it was a mere pyrotechnic diversion against some imaginary foe, was not clearly ascertained, though the latter was the more probable. They had come from the town of Hwang-san-keaou, 5 miles up the creek, where they have a camp numbering it is said about 2,000 men. Two imperial junks lie off the mouth of the creek, but it is understood that the rebels have the range of the country inland. Two hours more brought us to the town of Kew-heen, where the squadron anchored by noon, and where it was decided the *Retribution* should remain in the mean time, while the other vessels pursued their course to Han-kow. Kew-heen is an imperial station, there being about a dozen war-junks and several tens of gun-boats when we arrived. The General Le Tih-lin who lives there on board his yacht, is the same officer who had command of the forces, native and foreign, who laid siege to Chin-keang in 1853. He has now under him a force of about 3,000 men, chiefly from Shan-tung, Che-keang, and Kwang-tung, together with natives of the neighbourhood. These are distributed at various stations they have up and down the river between Woo-hoo and Tung-ling, which seem to form limits to their excursions. The town of Kew-heen to judge by its present aspect is one of those that has seen much better days, but since the insurgent irruption a great part of it has been laid in ruins, particularly the temples, every one of which has been carefully levelled with the ground, as the unheeded dilapidations still bear witness. There are probably three or four thousand inhabitants, and a busy retail provision trade is carried on in one principal and two or three secondary streets, dependant in a great measure on the troops stationed there, which generally amount to near a thousand or more.

A three weeks stay at this place enabled us to gain a tolerable knowledge of the condition of the neighbourhood. The greater part of the district especially the south-west is covered with hills, varying up to two or three thousand feet in height, covered with a meagre vegetation and scanty supply of brushwood, young firs, sapling oaks, brambles, chesnut, holly, &c. Some valleys lined with the tallow tree formed an exceedingly beautiful feature in the landscape at the time we arrived, as the berries were just at maturity, and the leaves were changing their hue to a copper red previous to their fall. Ta-keao shan an isolated and peaked hill about 2,000 feet high, three miles south from the town, forms a very conspicuous object from the river, and there is a most extensive view from the top. Besides the hills, the land is generally low and flat, and near the river a great part of the country must be inundated during the high-water season, which occurs about June or July. There is a difference of five-and-twenty feet from the highest water level to the lowest, which last took place about the time we were there. Besides the great river, the other watercourses are very insignificant, but there are a good many lagoons, which are highly important, as well for the irrigation of the land in the dry season, as contributing largely to the aliment of the population. Plantations are numerous, and game abounds in great variety. Agricultural products are much the same as at Shanghae, with the exception of tobacco, which is largely cultivated among the hills. There is no appearance of the mulberry cultivation, nor are silkworms reared. Although the tea plant is said to grow within 10 miles, nothing of the kind is found in the neighbourhood. On account of the present distracted state of the country, a great part of the population is in a continual state of migration. The insecurity of persons and property within reach of the insurgents, has induced large numbers of the peasantry to abandon their homesteads, and taking with them their families and little portable property, to seek for shelter within range of imperialist protection. While the rebels have in every instance demolished the idol temples, they have as invariably respected the ancestral halls, and in Kew-heen these now form the lodging-places for the refugees, some containing nearly a hundred occupants, who perform their culinary and other domestic operations within the ghostly sanctuary. A large island 5 miles long facing Kew-heen has also become a refuge for a great number of families who live under the long reeds set up in the form of stacks. Others are content to put up for the night under some miserable hovel, and spend their days by the road sides or in the fields during fair weather. These are not beggars, but the peasantry; for pauperism seemed extremely rare, and with all their distress, the people generally seemed well fed, well clothed and healthy. Nearly the whole of the country north of the river in that neighbourhood is in the possession of the insurgents, who hold the chief cities of the adjoining departments of Ho-chow and Woo-wei. Yeh Fan the imperial mandarin of Woo-wei now resides in a temporary office at Kew-heen.

Fan-chang the district city to which Kew-heen belongs, and which has been five years in the hands of the rebels is distant 14 miles, the road lying all the way among the hills. After getting three or four miles beyond the town the signs of desolation become sufficiently apparent: deserted and burnt down cottages are frequently met with, and the nearer the city the inhabitants become more sparse, little more being met with than a miserable shed, where they profess to furnish tea to wayfarers. The village of Ma-kea pu, four miles from the city, in which I found only 5 or 6 individuals left, is the limit of human habitation in that direction; from that to the city there is not a person to be seen but the rebels and their retainers; and it was not till within a mile and half of the city that I met a few of the latter, who were coming out on an excursion to their station at Hwang-san keaou; they informed me that their numbers amounted to some 2,000 in Fan-chang. From Fan-chang southward, the district city of Nan-ling in the prefecture of Ning-kwo is distant by land 16 miles, and is held by an imperialist garrison. From that the way is open to Shanghae. The rebel camp at Hwang-shan keaou above mentioned is distant 5 or 6 miles south-east from Kew-heen. Parties of the rebels were coming within three miles of the town, levying their demands on the people during our stay, and on one occasion at least there was an affray that ended fatally for some of the peasantry. Five miles west of Kew-heen on the same bank of the river, the town of Teih-keang lying on the western slope of a hill has been several times visited by the insurgents, and is now little better than a mass of ruins, nearly all the inhabitants having fled. Two or three imperial junks lie off the mouth of the stream there, but their presence forms but a slight guarantee for the safety of the inhabitants. A party of Tae-pings had been in the neighbourhood the same day I was there. Several miles up the same little river, two or three small towns are held by the Tae-pings. They have also Tung-ling the chief city of the adjoining district, in the prefecture of Choo-chow, which latter city is held by them with a considerable force.

The people in the neighbourhood of Kew-heen were all very civil, and seemed to think the presence of a foreign steamer a protection to the place, but the designation of "foreign devils" was most general everywhere. Thus far up the Yang-tsze there seems little prospect of trade to any extent, for some time to come. Having been upwards of three weeks at Kew-heen, and the suppy of some articles of provision for the ship beginning to fail, it was deemed expedient to remove to another part, and accordingly on the 20th December, we steamed down to Woo-hoo, where supplies had been promised on the former occasion. On reaching the anchorage, I went ashore to see what could be done in the way of procuring these, and found the commander How Yuh-teen at his Yamun immediately within the gate of the camp; this building was the same in plan as most other public offices in China, but there was much less order than we are accustomed to see in such establishments. The walls of the reception hall were almost entirely covered with inscriptions suspended on long yellow silk scrolls, and an assortment of military weapons were symmetrically ranged behind the seat of honour. How promised to afford us every facility for obtaining such articles as we might require, and appointed one of his own people to see that our orders were attended to. He shewed every indication of good feeling towards us, and returned with us in the boat to pay his respects to the Captain of the *Retribution*. A great number of the insurgent party came on board during the day, and although they shewed much curiosity, and free permission was given them to inspect the vessel, yet there was nothing indecorous in their conduct, nor was it difficult to keep them within the bounds of propriety. Towards evening a messenger came on board with a load of presents from one of the chief officers of the place, accompanied by the following card, stamped with the official Tae-ping seal:—

We have carefully prepared,—
One pair of superior hams.
One packet of fine tea.
Ten ducks.
Four packets of gelatine and cakes.

which we respectfully present to your excellencies the foreign elder brethren.

Prepared by Hwang Yuh-ching, twenty-third principal minister of state of the central department.

Tae-ping Celestial dynasty (mow-woo) 8th year, 11th month, 12th day, (20th December, 1858).

Capt. Barker ordered these articles to be returned, with a note thanking Hwang for his generosity, and telling him that it was contrary to regulations to receive presents.

It is probable the numbers who visited the ship during the day were not unobservant witnesses of what they saw, and must have been struck with the contrast presented by the number and efficiency of our weapons as compared with a Chinese equipment. One fact is evident, which they made no attempt to conceal, that they are very poorly supplied with weapons themselves, and constant appeals were made to the officers who went ashore, for the purchase of muskets or pistols, and large offers of silver were made for them. Requests were also sent on board for the purchase of clocks, watches, fowling pieces, or files.

At the time Lord Amherst's embassy passed in 1816, this seems to have been one of the most flourishing and opulent cities they visited, but its glory is now sadly departed; where formerly stood the most extensive and prosperous suburb, is now a great flat covered with broken bricks and tiles, for a mile and half beyond the walls. Within the city walls, which are still left standing, the scene is little better; with the exception of part of two streets from the north and east gates, which are occupied by retail shopkeepers, the greater part is a heterogeneous mass of bricks and rubbish; nothing in the shape of a temple or public building is left standing. A number of the insurgent officers and troops are billetted among the shopkeepers through the town, which is portioned off among the officers of the several divisions. A canal from the Yang-tsze, which runs past the city, communicates with Ning-kwŏ and a number of other important cities in the interior of Gan-hway. By the river front, six forts occupy the summits of so many mounds in a commanding position, and a connecting wall unites the whole into one fortified camp, defended by stockades, ditches and pitfalls, but their guns are few and in bad order. An old pagoda which stands inside the camp serves as a look-out tower, besides which two or three lofty wooden stages are erected for the same purpose. Each fort has its general with a certain number of men attached. They were evidently engaged in some outside enterprize at the time we were there, though it was very difficult to gain any reliable information on the subject. Walking through the city on Tuesday, we met a large party returning from an engagement they had had at Hwang-che some few miles to the south; several wounded men were being carried in on litters; in answer to inquiries as to the number of killed on either side, the statements were so contradictory, that no reliance could be placed on them; there is reason to believe however that it must have been something very considerable.—*To be continued.)*

ANOTHER BONE FOR THE P. & O. TO PICK.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You have lately had one or two communications on the subject of some of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer Navigation Company's arrangements or rather want of proper arrangements, and I would appeal to that hard hearted body "the public" hopeless of any impression except through them, or that still more adamantine body "the Directors" (of the P. & O.) whether the rates of passage as advertized in your Almanack, (only) just issued—to and from Shanghae are not the most incomprehensible and inconsistent set of figures possible.

It would be some small satisfaction if any "rhyme or reason" however much diluted, were given for the following incongruities, which those who look upon such matters with a plain matter of fact eye, are apt to call gross impositions; but there seems not the shadow of a reason—unless we consider that the P. & O. having once got a passenger out here—make the most of their monopoly and "squeeze" him *(a la Chinoise)* to the utmost extent of their power in his Homeward route.

You publish the rate *from* Egland to Shanghae as £150 for a single, £375 for a reserved Cabin. *But* the rates from Shanghae to England are Tls. 700 for a single, Tls. 1,800 for a reserved Cabin, or at the rate of Exchange ruling for some years back £230 and £600 respectively!!

I know of instances where the outward rate has been tendered at Home, for the Homeward passage from this, but the answer is, "you must pay at the place of embarkation"—the reason of such an answer is obvious enough, but whether the advantage thus taken by the P. & O. of their victims is reasonable or defensible is another question.

I consider it is a shameful imposition, and abuse of their powers, as monopolists, but still servants of the public, and I wonder the abuse has been suffered to remain so long unremedied. The whole thing savours very much of the Yankee trick of taking passengers to the Back-woods at half a Dollar a head—and charging 10 to bring them back again. Whether such a trick, for it is in effect really nothing else, is worthy of the P. & O. Company, is for the Company themselves to determine, at present they seem to think *it is, and so will the public until the imposition is remedied.*—Yours,

VICTIM.

Shanghae, Feby. 14th, 1859.

SHANGHAI, 17*th February*, 1859.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR.—I read the Bishop of Victoria's Description of his Journey from Ningpo to Shanghai with so much pleasure that I determined if possible to visit some of the places he more particularly mentioned, viz. Han-chow and Hoo-chow. On the 6th inst., two friends and myself, started with a fair wind and tide and provisions for a fortnight. For reasons best known to himself the Lowda conducted us first to Han-chow, instead of Hoo-chow. After passing Sung Keang we got into the Grand Canal through Ca-hing and Ca-shing. This canal is some 50 feet wide and very straight, and appears to extend a long distance. We were much astonished at the large quantity of Tea, both Black and Green which was being conveyed in country boats no doubt for the Shanghai market. On the 8th we saw the Cha-poo Hills and reached the suburbs of Han-chow about 10 o'clock at night. The barrier leading through the Town was closed but on going on shore and speaking with the officials we were politely informed that the obstacle would be removed and that we should be able to pass through the city. We anchored at the foot of the hills which we reached by a narrow Creek. Having explored the country which seemed well cultivated, and visited the summit of the highest hills the views from which were magnificent, extending over a fine lake with patches of hills all round, we returned to the boats and proceeded towards Hoo-chow which we reached on the morning of the 11th. The Silk country extended over 70 miles of the road which we had travelled and at Hoo-chow the mulberry trees seemed better attended and more numerous than at any other place. The civility we met with was remarkable, especially at this spot where we remained for two days. The Hills here were much higher than at Han-chow, and the views from the summit still more lovely. We had the fa-ho Lake apparently some 6 miles off and we could plainly distinguish the several islands studded all over it. One continuous range of hills seemed to surround a large extent of well cultivated land with here and there woods of firs relieved most beautifully by the lake. On visiting the city of Hoo-chow we were followed through the streets by a rather turbulent mob who seemed inclined to frighten us but did not dare too near an approach. The cry of "Devil" (Queitze) was frequent but our quietly determined and collected manner did not give the rabble an excuse for coming to close quarters and we left the city, after three hours journey through its street, contrasting the conduct of the people there with the civility and politeness received from the inhabitants of the country generally through which we had passed. The natives were much astonished at our appearance and could not understand the color of our hands, which were gloved. They were much amused on our shewing such to be the case. On the evening of the 13th we commenced retracing our steps, passing through Tien-ho and other small lakes and reached Shanghai on the 16th much pleased with our visit to the Silk countries and convinced by our experience that it is only by gradually accustoming the Chinese with our appearance and manners, we can make a favorable impression on their minds. The only noticeable points on our Return Journey were the immense quantities of Grain which seemed to be going up country and the equally large quantities of Tea which appeared proceeding slowly day after day, as we journeyed homewards, so that both highways (that by which we reached Hoo-chow and the one we returned by) were no doubt made use of to convey this article of consumption to the market where it is most likely least expected and certainly not particularly wanted at the high prices required for it.

SILK-WORM.

A JAPANESE JUGGLER.—Here are some of his feats:—No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword, near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little, and the top moved slowly towards it. Arrived at the very hand, the hilt was lowered in turn, and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp. No. 2, was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back towards it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself all ready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it had reached his hand, and was ready for another spin. No. 3, was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house, with a very large front door. The top was spun, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As well as I remember, the hand end of the string was fastened near the door, so that this was almost a repetition of the self-winding feat. But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and, fanning gently, kept them flying about him as if they had been alive. "He can make them alight wherever you wish! Try him!" remarked the Kami (Prince), through the interpreter. Mr. H—— requested that one might alight upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now, whether this command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by current of air or by the power of a concealed magnet Mr. H—— could not tell or ascertain. One thing, however was certain—the power was there.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Narrative of a Voyage of the ship Morrison to Lewchew and Japan in the months of July and August, 1837.

(Continued from No. 446.)

One man, who was thought to be an official personage, or an emissary from officers on shore, came on deck with an air of great authority, looking about him with much disdain, not unmingled with a little amazement; but, after partaking some refreshment, he became more friendly and good-humored. The boat in which this man came was larger than the others, and crowded with natives, none of whom came on board; but, having received again the official character, who only tarried long enough to glance at the vessel and its inmates, and to take away a request for an officer, it returned towards the upper part of the bay, from whence it had sailed. This boat attracted our attention a little, and we followed its course, with a glass, up to the point, where we saw a large crowd assembled on the beach, and four or five square red boards, bearing inscriptions, stuck in the ground, with the faces towards us. Several boats were observed around the point, and some of those which visited the ship returned thither. The most reasonable cause we could assign for the crowd was, that the inhabitants of a village, hid beyond the point, had come down there to see the strange vessel.

The boats in which the natives came off were rudely though strongly built of pine; and most of them carried a sail of coarse cotton canvass, suspended from a single moveable mast. Their progress was accelerated by three or four large sculls attached to each side near the stern on pivots, and formed of two pieces lashed together like the Chinese; with this difference, that the loom was very broad at its lower end, in its general shape resembling a paddle; the upper surface was convex, and the rounded edges made the under somewhat concave; this form appeared to be for convenience in sculling. Some of the largest of the boats were thirty feet long and six wide, having the two ends open like a scow, and carrying between twenty and thirty men. In two or three were a few women of whom we did not see much; for they were fully occupied in protecting themselves from the rain, piling bamboo cloaks and hats upon their persons, in a very singular manner, while they lay in the bottom of the boats; but, unlike what is described by former visitors to Japan, all was peaceful, as if the natives neither feared us, nor suspected us of any covert design. All manifested friendly feelings, partaking of the refreshments offered them, inquiring our business, scrutinizing the ship and all on board, and inviting us to go on shore and ramble. Some of them promised to inform the officers of our request, but this promise was given in such an odd manner, as if from persons utterly unused to magisterial dignitaries, and whose line of life had been at a great remove from the precincts of a court, that we hardly knew what to predicate. They appeared much surprised that not any one of us was able to converse with them; some would seize the arm, enter in to earnest discourse, and then, after a few unsuccessful sentences, leave us, seemingly amazed at our doltishness and the ill success of their eloquence. By seven o'clock the last boat had left the ship, there having been in all upwards of two hundred visitors; and to return their visit a trip on shore in the morning was planned.

July 31st. During the night the weather cleared up a little, with occasional squalls. Towards four o'clock, three or four boats were seen coming down in shore from the upper point, which stopped near the fishing huts, and the men in them landed, and assembled on a low hummock near the beach. No particular notice was taken of their movements, until we were saluted by a cannon-ball, whistling over the ship, succeeded by three others, fired from four guns planted on the hillock where the party was assembled. This movement was so unexpected that we were for a moment nonplussed as to their intention; and hoisted the colors, and soon after a white flag, in order to induce some one to come on board to explain the reason for such proceeding. No heed was given to our signals, and the firing continuing, we began to weigh anchor, and make sail. To show them that we were leaving, the spanker was hoisted; but the firing rather increased, and one ball struck the bulwarks, ploughing up the deck in its progress, but doing no other damage. There being sixty fathoms of cable run out, and a crew of only sixteen men to weigh anchor and make sail, we were exposed to the firing for an hour; but, although several other shot came very near, yet by the protecting mercy of God over us, none of the ship's company were injured. The manner of serving the guns was un-skillful, some of the shot going over the masthead, and others falling half-way between the shore and the ship. The balls made a loud whistling, as they passed, which was caused perhaps by their rough casting. As we were leaving, the ebb tide discovered to us a line of breakers projecting from the bluff point near the ship directly into the stream, and just astern of us, but the wind favoring, we passed out above them, and were shortly beyond injury from balls or rocks. The gun-boats which had been seen early in the morning, now left the shore, and bore down upon us, each carrying thirty or forty men, with flags displayed, and firing swivels at us with commendable activity. When fairly off in the stream, we lay to for them to approach, but they soon returned. In order to induce some one to come alongside, a piece of canvass was thrown overboard on which was painted in Chinese, that a foreign ship desired to return a few shipwrecked men, and to procure water and refreshments. This was picked up by a boat, which, instead of coming to the ship, stood in for the shore.

(To be continued.)

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2¾ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ½ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ½ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan Isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan Islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

225—Curiosities of Science.
226—Chinese Pilot.
365—Oulita the Serf, a Tragedy.
385—Rawlinson's Herodotus, 3rd vol.
693—Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe, 2 vol., 1858.
694—Ferrier, (J. P.), History of the Afghans, 1858.
695—Freer, (Miss). Henry III., King of France, His Court and Times, 3 vols., 1858.
1223—New York to Delhi, Minturn, 1858.
1224—Möllhausen's, Journey to the Pacific, 2 vols., 1858.
1225—King. The Italian Valleys of the Alps, 1858.
1226—Ellis. (Revd. W.), Visits to Madagascar, 1858.
1227—Creoles and Coolies, or Five Years in Mauritius, 1859.
1842—The Master of the Hounds, by Scrutator, 3 vols., 1859.
2313—Brimley, (George). Essays, 1858.
2314—Carlyle, (Thos.). Translations from the German of Musæus, Tieck and Richter, 1858.
2315—Carlyle, (Thos.), Translation of Goethe's, "Wilhelm Meister," 2 vols., 1858.
2316—The Scouring of the White Horse, 1859.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.
Annuaire des Deux Mondes, &c., &c.

Shanghae, 8th February, 1859.

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SHANGHAE.
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J. von Muller,

during the stay of the Austrian Frigate *Novara* at this port.

19fo Shanghai, 18th August, 1858.

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LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the ost exquisite relish to every variety of Dish; and, y its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas ie Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The abitual use of this Sauce has been found most nducive to health.

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H. FOGG & CO.,
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SHANGHAE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 12	Southern Belle	B. bark	540	Benson	Plymouth	Aug 26	Coals	Rémi, Schmidt & Cie
.. 14	Polly	B. bark	388	Smith	Formosa	Jan 18	Sugar	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 14	Mary	Bre. bk	358	Frehse	Macao	.. 9	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 14	Witchcraft	A. ship	1310	Booth	Melbourne	.. 13	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 14	Heroes of Alma	B. ship	557	Silk	London	Sept 2	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 14	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Swatow		Sundries	Captain
.. 17	Orestes	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Hongkong	Jan 22	Sugar &c.	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 17	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Feb 12	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 18	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 14	do	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 18	Minnihaha	B. ship	785	Brown	Fuchau	.. —	Spars	Dent and Co
.. 18	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atken	Swatow		Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 13	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Elmstone	Japan	Sun., &c.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 14	Vindex	B. schr	179	Morice		Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 18	Beverley	B. bark	362	Carter	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Oscar Vidal	Ha. sh	740	Benz	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Feb 18	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Anglo Saxon	Jan 26	B. ship	693	Laird	Reiss & Co.		
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassam	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Augusta Aurora	Feb 5	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 5	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Claro	Jan 6	B. bark	400	Sheen	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Cohota	Jan 22	A. ship	690	Day	Augustine Heard and Co	Siam	Imdt.
Conradine Lackmann	Feb 3	Ha. bk	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 16th
Dennis Hill	Feb 18	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Eliza Mary	Feb 14	B. schr	126	Fine	Captain		
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Formosa	Feb 6	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	20th inst*
George & Henry	Feb 3	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co	Swatow	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Glengariff	Feb 2	B. bark	401	Webster	Siemssen and Co		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co	Amoy	
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Jacob & Anna	Jan 31	Du schr	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	cld 17th
John Ritson	Feb 1	B. ship	508	Matches	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kate Kearney	Jan 24	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Livingston	Dec 9	B. ship	535	Prynn	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	
Malay	Jan 19	A. ship	808	Wilcomb	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Mary	Feb 14	Bre. bk	355	Frehse	Harkort and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Mencius	Nov 25	B. ship	500	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Jan 30	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain	Nagasaki	Early
Minnihaha	Feb 17	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nymph	Feb 1	A. bark	468	Price	Olyphant and Co		
Ora	Jan 21	Ha. bg	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	20th inst
Orestes	Feb 17	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Polly	Feb 14	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Sea Nymph	Jan 29	B. bark	461	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B. ship	867	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co	New York	
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	540	Benson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co	Swatow	
Syrian	Jan 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Taymouth Castle	Dec 27	B. ship	652	King	Dent and Co	London	Early
Teodora	Jan 20	Sp. bk.	248	Zobaron	P. Loureiro		
Tung Yu	Jan 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	Fuchau	cld 18th
Urania	Jan 26	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Welcome	Feb 5	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Westburn	Dec 27	B. ship	593	Bruce	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	Feb 14	A. ship	1310	Booth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	Formosa	
Yang-tsze	Feb 17	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co		
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
61 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.; Bacchante, 29th do.; Invincible, 1st Nov.; Crest of the Wave, 23d do.; and East Field, 18th Dec.
Gravesend—New Era, 11th Sept.; and Ziba, 11th Oct.
Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	10	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	10	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	15	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	16,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,611	11,068,510	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	535
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,151,573	22,584,308	23,735,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	379
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,500	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,433	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	655	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,481
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	675,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,093	281,798	854,191	321
.. 30	Zenlandia	1031	..do..	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do..	149,653	197,551	347,204	466

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	NewYork		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:59		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:39		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..		861,500	861,500	39:95		4,900
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..		639,258	639,258	48:91		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:58		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..		820,555	820,555	20:10		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..		791,400	791,400	171:53		10,375
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..		739,903	739,903	25:12		
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53:60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56		3,402

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct).*
From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,356
Cleared	Betty	260	Sydney			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Laurick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do....*vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Laurick	283	do....*vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str ,	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	869

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